THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XII., N°. 547. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ꝑ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of CHARLES WALLER, *deceased, late Master of the British schooner Neva*

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, in the above Estate, by H. B. M.'s Consul, all persons being indebted to, or having claims against the same, are hereby required to make payment, or send in their claims on or before the 31st instant.

EDWARD F. DUNCANSON.
tf Shanghai, 12th January, 1861.

CANTON, *8th November*, 1860.

Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK REHDEN, *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 30th April, 1861.

GEORGE REHDEN.
23fe *Executor.*

NOTICE.

SHANGHAE, *23rd October*, 1860.

REFERRING to a Notice issued on the 16th inst., by the Consuls of the United States, France, and Great Britain, to the effect that the Pilot Licence granted to P. H. YOUNG has been cancelled, the undersigned hereby give Notice to all Merchants, Shipowners, and Shipmasters, whom it may concern, that they will not Insure any Vessel hereafter piloted by the said P. H. YOUNG, or be responsible for any Accident or Loss arising from P. H. YOUNG acting as Pilot.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Company.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
26ja *Agents Hongkong Insurance Company.*

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

By Order of Vice-Admiral HOPE, C.B., *Commander-in-chief.*

HER MAJESTY'S PADDLE STEAMER "COUPER,"

MEASURES 182 feet in length over all, with 42 feet 6 inches beam, tonnage 255 tons, with stowage room for 200 tons, and excellent accommodation for passengers. Her Engines are of 130 H.-P. and are in excellent order. She can stow 70 tons of fuel, sufficient for 5 days full power, her speed being 12 knots. Her dimensions between decks are, length 152 feet, breadth 25 feet, and height 6 feet 9 inches. Her length between perpendiculars is 176 feet.

Her draught of water when deep is, 5 feet 8 inches forward, and 6 feet 2 inches aft, and when light 4 feet forward and 4 feet 10 inches aft.

The vessel can be seen, and further particulars relative to her fittings, obtained, by application on board to the Commanding Officer. Tenders for purchase to be made to me in writing.

E. D. D. APLIN,
Commander H. M. Ship "Centaur," and Senior Officer, Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 12th December, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. KHAKEYBHOY NUNSEYBHOY is authorized from this date to sign our Firm per procuration.

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.
9fe Shanghai, 7th January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. GEORGE ADAM WIENER and Mr. JAMES HOGG ceased on the 31*st December*, 1860.

Mr. ALEXANDER MICHIE is this day admitted as a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
2fe Shanghai, 1st January 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port, as *Merchants and General Agents*, under the firm of HOGG BROTHERS.

JAMES HOGG.
EDWARD JENNER HOGG.
2fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FRANKLIN DELANO WILLIAMS in our Firm, ceased *on the 27th day of October last*, and our Business will henceforth be carried on under the name of WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing announcement, we would intimate that Mr. JOHN KEARNY RODGERS is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. FULLARTON HENDERSON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

JARVIE THORBURN & Co,
2ma Shanghai 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE

MR. PAUL DATO, has this day been admitted as a Partner in our business.

WM. DATO & Co.
9fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY in our firm terminates this day.

Mr. ANDREW BRAND and Mr. ROBERT RICHARD WESTALL become partners in our firm in China on the 1st proximo.

Mr. JAMES CHARLES HELBLING is authorised to sign our firm in China per procuration.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
2fe Shanghai, 31st December, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that I have disposed of the Good Will and Business of the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, to Mr. HENRY SMITH, from 1*st January*, 1861, and now take this opportunity to return my most grateful thanks for the liberal patronage I have received, and shall esteem it a great favor by their transferring the same to my Successor.

P. F. RICHARDS.
Astor House,
26ja Shanghai, 29th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned having purchased the above named business of P. F. RICHARDS, beg respectfully to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that by attention to the comforts of those who may honor me with their Patronage, combined with the determination of supplying none but first class Articles, Wines, Spirits, &c., I hope to deserve the same support so liberally accorded to the late Proprietor.

HENRY SMITH,
Proprietor.
Astor House,
26ja Shanghai, 29th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES LEMAIRE is authorized from this date, to sign our firm per Procuration.

REMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
1ju Shanghai, 1st December, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER HEYMANN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

REIMER & Co.
2fe Shanghai, 1st November. 1860.

AGENCY OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

BY a Decree of the Imperial Government, the "Comptoir d'escompte de Paris," has been authorized to establish an Agency at Shanghai.

This Agency is now ready to transact Banking business, and will buy and sell Exchange.

The Agency's Office is temporarily in the building of the Agra & United Service Bank,

HO-KEA-TE-HONG.
26ja Shanghai, 23rd October, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st January next, be carried on under the style of W. J. ALT & Co., on which date Mr. HERBERT MONTAGUE WRIGHT, becomes a partner.

W. J. ALT.
30ma Nagasaki, 20th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November. 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, *On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.*

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 2*d April next*, at 12 o'clock Noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given. Those premises at present in the occupation of Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., whose term of lease will expire on the 31st March, 1862.

The above comprise 6 *mow*, 6 *fun*, 1 *lee*, and 3 *haou* Land, and on which is erected Entrance Lodge, Dwelling House, consisting of eight commodious and well finished Rooms, with handsome private entrance, front and back Verandahs, front and back Stair-case, Treasury, Bath Rooms, Store Room, and all requisite out Offices for Servants, &c., including Compradore's Room. Also detached range of business Offices, complete.

The Godowns are extensive; also, good Stabling, with Coolies' Offices.

The Premises are most convenient and compact; Floorings unusually well raised, rendering the whole extremely dry and comfortable. The plans were carried out by Mr. Strachan, Architect, and the erection of the buildings, superintended over by an English mechanic. The dwelling house is finished with hard Singapore wood, and the whole property is in excellent condition, it is capable of further extension if required, and being very centrally situated, and near the Bund, is altogether, one of the most desirable properties in this Settlement.

Apply to the Proprietor,

D. DUNCAN LEWIN.
2ap Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.				
(Vve. Clicquot), ..	in 1	dz. c.	a ꝑ dz.	T. 11
(St. Péray Mousseux),	2	,,	,,	10
(Giesler & Co.).......	1	,,	,,	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	,,	,,	7
Port..................	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf *Shanghai, 16th September*, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

at
FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ's;
and
REIMER & Co.'s

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

THE Advertizer who has had three years experience in China, being about to relinquish an engagement as Clerk and Bookkeeper is desirous of a re-engagement in a Mercantile House, can give references to previous employers for eight years.

Apply by letter to

"*J,*" at the *North-China Herald* Office.
2fe Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

W. C. EASTLACK,
DENTAL SURGEON.

FROM Philadelphia, U. S. A., having practised his profession recently in Hongkong, will remain for a limited period in Shanghai, and will be pleased to attend to such persons as may desire his professional services, for any operation, surgically or mechanically, from a single tooth to a full set.

For the present he may be consulted at the residence of Rev. Dr. JENKINS.

Dr. EASTLACK's operating Rooms are in *Park Lane*, next door West of Olyphant & Co's., and nearly opposite the *North-China Herald* Office. Office hours from 10 to 4.

2fe Shanghai, 11th January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Board of Foreign Pilots have removed their Office from J. H. Fuller & Co. to H. Fogg & Co., where all communications will be received.

By *Order,*
J. W. RICKARD,
Chairman.
9ma Shanghai, 8th December, 1860.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANG-KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacquered-ware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c.,
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. D. G. Munro, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 25th January, at day-light,* (or any time of the night of the 24th and 25th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,500 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Saturday, the 19th January,* when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Wednesday, the 23d January,* and Parcels at the Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 18th January, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Wachtels & Co.

H. P. M. WACHTELS.
tf Desima & Nagasaki, 1st Sept., 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN SCARTH in our Firm, *ceased on 31st December*, 1850. and that of Mr. ROBERT FORRESTER THORBURN on 31*st ultimo*.

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, Mr. THOMAS WALSH, Mr. C. W. SPOONER, and Mr. CHAS. W. ORNE *in our House, ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. WARREN DELANO, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. Wm. H. FORBES, and Mr. D. O. CLARK have been admitted partners from this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY MURRAY, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm here and at Shanghai, and Mr. HENRY DICKINSON is authorised to sign our Name in China by procuration.

Mr. ROBERT D. PARK'S connection with our Firm ceases from this date; and the management of our business at this place is for the present assumed by our Partner, Mr. CHARLES A. DICKINSON.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
20ap Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House in North Gate Street, at present in the occupation of the French Commissariat; and the large Godowns adjoining.

For particulars, apply to

Wm. CAMERON.
tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction about the end of *February next,* the following valuable lots of Land, situated within the British Settlement, viz:

The lot of Land situated on the South of the Soochow Creek, divided on the east from Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s premises by Barrier Road, bounded on the south by a Public Road and on the west by Chinese Renters, registered as Lot No. 182, Title Deed 75, measuring 18 *mow,* more or less.

Also

The Land bounded on the north and east by the Hingqua Burial Ground, on the south by the raised Road, registered as Lot No. 192, Title Deed No 185, measuring 13 *mow,* more or less.

And

The Land bounded on the north by the Consulate Road, on the east by Lot No. 40, on the south by Kirk's Avenue, and on the west by Church Street, containing an area of 14 *mow,* 8 *fun,* 6 *lee,* 8 *ho,* more or less, with large House and extensive godown at present occupied by the Hang-chong-yuen hong.

For plans, which will be prepared shortly, and further particulars apply to—

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., also on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

LATEST DATES.

England,	......Nov. 27	Singapore,	.......Jany. 2
Bombay	......Dec. 16	Hongkong,	.... „ 29
Calcutta,	...... —	New York,	.......Nov. 7
Galle,	........Dec. 22		

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong ..Oct. 12 } Mail received *viâ*
„ Shanghai... „ 4 } Marseilles, Nov. 27.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Thorne, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 20th of December, 1860, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., British Consular Chaplain at Canton, Alfred Fincham, Esq., of Canton to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. H. Adams, Chief Justice of Hongkong.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 18th Jan. 1861.		*Ending 18th Jan. 1860.*	
12.—	*Max* 39	*Min* 32	*Max.* 36	*Min.* 30
13.—	„ 38	„ 23	„ 39	„ 30
14.—	„ 26	„ 26	„ 38	„ 30
15.—	„ 33	„ 29	„ 43	„ 37
16.—	„ 39	„ 28	„ 47	„ 44
17.—	„ 41	„ 38	„ 51	„ 47
18.—	„ 42	„ 37	„ 51	„ 42

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London,* Bank Rate, 6 months' sight, 6s. 4d. Credits, Bills with documents, 6s. 4½d. per Tl. *On Calcutta,* and *Bombay,* Bank Bills accepted & 3days' sight Rs. 300 per 100 Tls *On Hongkong,* 25½ per cent discount.

Opium.

	Malwa		*Patna*		
Jan.,	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	
12,	 510	 515	 700	....	Nominal.
14,	 510	 515	 700	....	
15,	 510	 515	 700	....	
16,	 510	 515	 700	....	
17,	 510	 515	 700	....	
18,	 510	 515	 700	....	

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Granada,* from Kanagawa, Sir Hope and Lady Grant, Majors Rehoul, Sarel, Wilmot, and Biddulph, Comdr. Fairholme, r.n., Lint. Col. Wolsley, Capt. Grant, Eng Buissonet, Mr. & Mrs Gubbay, Mr. & Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Bailley, Messrs. B. A. Wardell, J. T. Batt, Heyeme, F. Corns, A. D. Boisseau, and A. D. French. From Nagasaki, Mr. J. G. Walsh, Per *Yang-tsze,* from Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Cunningham, Messrs. Heard, Lay, and Kupferschmid. Per *Rajah,* 165 Chinese and 6 Chinese Officials.

Departed.—Per *Cadiz,* Col. Dupin, Messrs. De Risson, Fauchery, Ryder, Coysh, Green, Jacob, Marshall, Knight, and Rusden. Per *Lyee-moon,* for Hongkong, Messrs. W. H. Harton, and A. W. Hansard.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Jan. 18, Br. bq. *Canton,* Leighton, from Hope Sound; H. M. sc.-str. *Pioneer,* Reilly, from a cruise; Br. sh. *Queen of England,* from Liverpool; Br. sh. *Victor Emmanuel,* Kenney, *from Queenstown*; Br. sh. *Crimea,* Tucker, from Singapore; H. M. sc.-str. *Roebuck,* from Chusan; Fr. sh. *Ville Dagen,* Fourshan, from Chefoo; H. M. str. *Chesapeake,* Willes, from Chusan; Ol. sch. *Alfred Hermann,* Brummer, from Ningpo.

Departed.—Jan. 18, H. I. R. M. corv. *Bogaris,* Maydell.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

Dec. 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. A. Evans and infant.

For Hongkong, Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, Paymaster Pope, Messrs. Freeman, T. H. Barker, J. Noble, Babot, J. Rickett, Lieut. Trimmer, and Dr. Childs.

Governor of Mindanao and Lady (from Gibraltar), Mr. Weiner, General Lemons, and 2 Aide-de-camps.

Dec. 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. L. C. Dupontes; *viâ Bombay, Mr. Gordon.*

For Hongkong, Messrs. J. D. Baldwin, H. G. Howlett, and A. J. Campbell.

Dec. 27.

For Shanghai, Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Chambers, and Miss Rook.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Departed.—Per *Ottawa,* Dec. 31st,—For Southampton, Brigadier-General Crofton and servant, Dr. Pearce, m.a., Captains Hay, Hicks, Milward and servant, Captains Carr, G. Minto, and J. Gibson, Rev. Mr George, Surgeon Harford, Mrs. W. Smith and child; for Marseilles, Mr. Thomas Smith, Major Dormer, Col. Walker, Messrs. H. G. Morrel and E. Marston; for Bombay, Nowrojee Pestonjee, and Mr. J. C. Montero; for Point de Galle, Mr. A. Crowe; for Singapore, Mr. John Anderson; for Melbourne, Major Pennyenick, r.a., and W. Thorburn.

CHINESE HOSPITAL.

The fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Trustees and friends of the "Chinese Hospital" will be held at Dr. Henderson's house, adjoining the Hospital, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The P. & O. Steamer with the next outward mail for Europe will leave here on the 25th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Mail of 27th November arrived on Thursday last the 16th inst., per *Yang-tsze,* the regular mail steamer being hourly expected.

The following items of intelligence are gleaned from the home papers.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at home, and Prince Alfred was to join the *St. George,* 91 guns, on the North American and West Indian Station.

It was expected Sir Hope Grant would be nominated to the Coloneley of the 13th Light Dragoons. Reinforcements of Artillery have been sent to New Zealand. The remains of Lord Dundonald were interred with considerable pomp in Westminster Abbey, and the funeral of Sir Charles Napier which was conducted in a very quiet manner took place at Catherington near Merchistoun-hall Hants.

The Court Journal has announced that the Duke of Newcastle was actively engaged in the preparation of a Scheme for the Union of the North American Colonies under one Federal Government.

Considerable excitement had been caused by the arrival in England of the Empress of France, who passed through London on her way to Scotland on a visit to the Duchess of Hamilton.

In France pamphlets have been published advocating that the Emperor should be his own Pope and thus end the present difficulties with the Pope at Rome, who was still on his throne, but said to be near some desperate move. The policy with regard to Italy seems to be uniform with that of Great Britain, viz., non-intervention. Important and liberal changes are announced in the Ministry. Count Walewski has entered the Cabinet in the place of M. Fould who has retired. Count Flahaut has been appointed Ambassador to the English Court.

The Siege of Gaeta continued and the King was seriously ill. The Queen-mother and children and the corps diplomatique had gone to Rome.

Naples was in a very unquiet state and reactionary movements had taken place in the provinces. The Garibaldian volunteers are to be retained as a body separate from the Regular Army. Garibaldi had retired, leaving all in the hands of the King of Sardinia who has assumed the Dictatorship at Naples. It was fully expected however, that he would reappear in the spring to attack Venetia and other Austrian places. The King of Prussia was not expected to live. In Hungary signs of a revolution were increasing.

Lincoln had been elected President of the United States, the majority at New York amounting to 10,000. The Southern States were much infuriated, secession was greatly talked about and a great political and commercial panic expected to set in. The Federal officers of South Carolina had resigned and some hundreds of thousands of men had been enrolled and arms imported in large quantities. The Governor of Georgia recommended a system of reprisals such as the seizure of Northern property and the imposition of a heavy duty upon Northern manufactures. The Cabinet had had a meeting to deliberate upon the condition of affairs.

Money Market.—Easy.

Bullion.—Per *Pera* from Southampton, on 20th November, 1860,—

For Hongkong, ...£16,484.
For Shanghai, ...£19,444.

Consols, 93¼ for money. 93¼ a ⅜ for account.

Rate of Discount,—Bank of England, minimum 6 per cent.

Bar Silver, 61½*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 62½*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both departments £13,357,131.

Tea lower, good Common Congou, 1*s.* 2*d.* a 1*s.* 2½*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee, 21*s.* a 25*s.*; Tayssams, 16*s.* 6*d* a 19*s.*; Thrown, 17*s.* 6*d.* a 21*s.*; Japan, 16*s.* a 20*s.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, November 20th *Jubilee,* at London.

Departed.—For Shanghai, from Shields Nov. 14th, *Naval Brigade.* From Newport, Nov 16th, *Pacific.* From Liverpool, Nov. 17th, *Allison,* From London, Nov. 21st, *Ziba.* From Rio Janeiro, October 21st, *Pescatore.*

Loading.—For Shanghai, at London, *Empress of India* and *Glencluve.* At Liverpool, *Clara Novello,* and *Sharpshooter,* at Hamburgh *Ceres.*

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai, Nov. 24th, *Koh-i-noor,* for Liverpool; Dec. 5th, *Ocean Mail,* for London.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of this station arrived in harbour on Friday last in the *Pioneer,* and shifted his flag to the *Centaur,* temporarily. Much alarm for his safety was felt at the beginning of the week, the *Snake* having arrived on the 17th reporting the departure of the *Coromandel,* with the Admiral on board, from Chusan for this port, on the 8th, the day before the *Snake* left. The Senior Naval Officer dispatched the *Pioneer* and *Roebuck* to search the islands between the mouth of the Yang-tsze and Chusan. On the evening of the same day a Ningpo boat came in and reported having seen the *Coromandel* at Loo-kong. The news was received with great pleasure by the community. After leaving Chusan on the 8th they anchored at the Ruggeds—the weather being very thick. On the following day she unfortunately struck on Yang-tsze Cape. She was got off, making a considerable quantity of water. It was blowing hard from N.E. so they made a fair wind of it and returned to Chusan, where she was put on the beach and repaired sufficiently to be brought up here. The Admiral came up in the *Cheasapeake* to Woosung. That vessel is now lying there.

Rebels.—A fortnight since a party of Insurgents, about 500 in number, left T'ai tsanchow, and having visited their confrères at Chiading made an excursion towards Woosung. There still seems to be an idea among the Taipings that much wealth is concealed in the villages near the Yang-tsze, where they have already made much booty from the silly folk who preferred taking their chance where no protection could be given, to staying in a city garrisoned by Foreigners. A party of Imperialists were sent from Shanghai at the *urgent solicitations of the Captain* Commanding at Paoshan to repel the foe, but with what success it is very hard to say. We have heard that four battles were fought, during which 30 rebels were slain, a number wounded and some forty captives beheaded. A gallant mandarin who had a rebel captive in either hand leading them to the camp, was met by an insurgent with a foreign pistol and immediately shot. The auxilliary contingent returned to Shanghai in triumph after three days absence bringing with them some few captives, and the leaders of a body of rebels who surrendered to the Imperialists stating that they were old soldiers of Chang-kwo-liang, and had only joined the rebel cause because no other path was left open to them. They stated that as this was the first time they had had a chance of desertion, they trusted to the mercy of the Governor to pardon their misdeeds seeing that they had not let the opportunity slip by. They have been embodied in the Chinese Imperialist Army.

The General T'ang having refused to obey orders and proceed to Woosung to fight, has been degraded and deprived of all rank. He cried for two days on being compelled to hand over his seal to his successor. A person of the name of Ching has taken his office.

By a later rumour we are given to understand that the rebels have been defeated with a loss of some three hundred, and have all retreated once more to Chootee.

A large number of soldiers belonging to the Shanghai Garrison were brought in from the country dreadfully wounded. From this fact we believe that the rebels were the victors in the fight.

On the 16th, Ching, Tang's successor, led 800 horse and foot soldiery to Hungcheao to form a camp.

Paulungchan has been burnt to the ground by rebels after being thoroughly looted. All the hamlets in the vicinity were likewise burned, and most of the women carried into captivity. The inhabitants of Chewangmiao resisted the advance of the foe and compelled them to retreat.

Our native correspondent says that on the 16th, seven or eight hundred French soldiers after parade marched off towards the West, but where he does not know. They were led by a female mandarin who strode a horse and wore a sword. She excited the utmost attention, and the people who saw her exclaimed that it is no wonder we are such warlike demons since our very women are soldiers.

The Taoutai has ordered the city magistrate to issue an order to the effect that whereas at the capture of Soochow the thieves must have found numbers of blank commissions and warrants at the Fantai's office, it is to feared that these will be fraudulently filled up, and the people deluded by people styling themselves officers while in reality they are rebels in desguise. People are requested to look carefully at the title, and to see that the Fantai's seal is stamped on every warrant shown them, and to arrest all persons whose certificates are suspicious in these respects.

The Hsien has issued an order that the traffic in smuggled salt is to cease and determine. The salt monopolists had complained of a failing in their receipts and had petitioned that something might be done for them, and the Governor referred them to the Hsien.

The Li-wên-ting (secretary to the Finance Commissioner) has notified that an exact copy of the Almanac (containing the lucky days, &c.) issued by the Board of Rites, is being prepared and warns the people against spurious imitations.

By the latest intelligence we hear that the rebels are returning from the villages to Tsing-poo with large booty, both in rice, women, and money.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The regular Monthly Meeting of this Society was held last Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman in the chair. William Howard, Esq. was elected a resident member. The paper for the evening—*An Essay on Agriculture in China*—was then read. The subject, though as old as the empire, was treated of by the learned Essayist in a manner both novel and attractive.

After proving that agriculture, in China, is the grand centre of its social system, he proceeded to show that the highest authorities had ever understood this truth, and had enforced it by their ancient dogma of Filial Piety. Custom, the writer remarked, had exerted a more powerful influence over production than even Imperial legislation, sanctioning the practice of burial in the midst of farms in many parts of the empire. This was a most powerful means of attaching the farmers to their soil, rendered sacred by the graves of their ancestors He referred also to the impracticability of effecting, on any given tract of land, the most extended cultivation, owing simply to the fact that so much of the face of the country is promiscuously covered with graves.

Interest on money, especially in ancient times, was next discussed. It appeared that a very high rate—*three per cent per month,* in some instances,—had been legalized, the government thereby designing to keep the price of land at a low figure, and so give encouragement to agricultural products!

Loans were shown to be very much more easily effected, in this country, than might naturally be anticipated by the stranger. This was thought to be owing mainly to the obligations due from "family relations."

The price of labor was then noticed, and it was stated that both mechanics and artizans were all usually paid the same stipend at the end of the day.

Infanticide in China was likewise briefly touched upon, and it was shown to be the result of poverty of parents rather than the sad effects of immorality, as in Europe; and for this very reason the Imperial government had never made it a subject of legislation. In such a case as this, where dire necessity had crushed out the deepest feelings of the human heart, law must be powerless!

In passing, and as topics for additional consideration, allusion was made to the exclusive policy of the Chinese, to the inefficiency of the Emperor's army, the future introduction of labor-saving machines, and so forth. Here it was shown that the Chinese had carried their present system to its highest point of possible progress, and hence it was inferred that they *must* abandon it for a better one.

The Essay closed with allusion to the vast resources of China and its real capacity for solving the question of production and consumption.

An unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Author of the interesting Essay, and a wish expressed that he would again favour the Society with further communications on the same and other subjects.

The thanks of the Society were also given to Mr. Doyen for translating and reading the above paper.

We publish below some correspondence that has passed between the British Acting Consul at Kanagawa and the community at that port, on the subject of Consular Notification No. 15, which appeared in our issue of the 5th inst. The Kanagawa community has very frequently been assailed with despatches and Notifications not always of the most conciliatory character, but the present is the first that has provoked a reply, and we are glad of the opportunity it gives us of "hearing both sides."

A discussion on international law between a Consul and the community under his jurisdiction is something so novel in our experience that we conceive it could only have occurred under the influence of very strong feeling.

The exceptions taken by the residents to the doctrine laid down in the Notification are, *first,* that, in the face of a distinct Treaty privilege, it places their persons at the mercy of Japanese officials who have shewn themselves treacherous and cruel in the exercise of such irresponsible power. And, *secondly,* that in forbidding them to carry revolvers, the Consul exposes British subjects to danger in the midst of a population of armed men. The arguments brought forward in support of these objections have certainly not been met by the Consul's letter of the 13th December, which contains further reflections on the motives of the residents which will not tend to heal up the breach that unhappily exists between them and their authorities. Although they demur to being placed under Japanese laws and jurisdiction, it by no means follows, as the Consul assumes, that the residents are actuated by a desire to outrage the feelings and prejudices of the people; and the reiterated insinuations to that effect all through the Consul's last quoted letter, savours more of special pleading with a view to the next "Blue Book" than of judicial impartiality to those under his immediate control.

Then with respect to carrying revolvers, the residents adduce various instances of murders being committed on defenceless foreigners by Japanese armed with swords: while on the other hand they challenge the Consul to name a single instance of the mis-use of a revolver by a British subject. The lives of foreigners in Japan are notoriously insecure, and while neither foreign nor native governments are able to protect them, it seems arbitrary to deprive them without good cause of the only means they have of protecting themselves.

It is much to be regretted that such a controversy as this should ever have occurred, and we hope it may soon be brought to a conclusion. We are afraid however, the Consul, who is a soldier and not a diplomatist, has got a little beyond his depth, and we think it would have been far better to have referred the questions to the Minister, who, with his great experience in "infidel countries," would have settled the matter without entering on such a ponderous and inconclusive correspondence.

Yokohama, *10th December, 1860.*

Sir.—We, the undersigned, British residents at Yokahama, have received from you a Notification, dated the 5th instant, which we have perused with feelings of the deepest anxiety and regret.

For months we have felt that our position in this country was daily becoming more critical; a position not only prejudicial to our commercial prospects—from the double-faced and sordid views of the Japanese Government, which we have so long submitted to in silence, from our confidence that our Minister was doing his utmost to obtain our rights in the full spirit of the Treaty—but one most nearly affecting the actual safety of our persons.

With reluctance we feel compelled to say that your circular of the 5th instant, adds greatly to our difficulties.

No greater misfortuné can befall any Community, resident in a foreign country, than to find that confidence in, and obedience to, the Representatives of their Government, are incompatible with the security of their property, the fair conduct of their commercial dealings, and even the protection of their lives, and the legitimate freedom of their persons. Such we sincerely trust we may never find to be our position.

We therefore earnestly and respectfully beg that you will reconsider some of the points touched upon in your Notification, which we cannot but feel convinced is calculated to do material harm both to ourselves and all future residents in this country.

We much regret to find it both our duty and our right to comment on the tone and temper of your whole Notification, which we consider couched in a strain that we should not have anticipated from one whom we all personally respect, and from whom we have ever experienced ready assistance and friendly courtesy.

We cannot but see in it reflections disparaging to the whole community, which we conceive uncalled for; while the assertion that many of us have been in the habit of deliberately violating the laws of the country, is unfounded and unjust.

We all greatly deplore the late unfortunate occurrence by which an officer of the Tycoon was dangerously wounded: but we do not forget that a fellow contryman was illegally and unprovokedly assaulted, and grossly illtreated by the Japanese.

We cannot for a moment conceive that you are serious in stating that:—"The manifest law of Japan is, where exemption has not been especially stipulated by Treaty in the form of specific rights and privileges, as binding upon Foreigners as on Japanese."

Were this the case they could prevent us not only from shooting, but from riding and could even enforce all these sumptuary laws—as to dress and many other points—and even insist on our going on our knees to an official of the Tycoon.

Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 23d January, 1860—published by H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary on the 5th May, 1860—is explicit on these points.

We beg to refer you to No. 30 of that Order, very clearly laying down the axiom that, beyond the absolute stipulations of the Treaty, no act done by a British subject, in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, shall be taken to be a crime, misdemeanour or offence, which—if done in England would not be punishable by law.

That the infraction, therefore by us, of a law, which prohibits Japanese subjects from shooting, has been *hitherto* a misdemeanour on our part, we must distinctly deny. At the same time we are aware that it is in the power of the Japanese to put a stop to shooting game, by means perfectly in accordance with the laws of Great Britain—and that it is even in the power of the British authorities in this country to prevent such shooting—and therefore, although this has not yet been attempted, we feel that it would be strongly advisable to desist for the present. At the same time we must most strongly protest against any order being made to bear a retrospective application, and against any persons hitherto shooting, being termed "a deliberate violation of the law"—and we beg your attention to No. 5 of the before named Order in Council, which expressly details the circumstances under which alone any order of the Consul can become binding and effective.

This leads us to remark upon a much more serious point in your Notification, and one which if left upon record, will, we consider lead to infinite mischief. It is the passage in your circular which runs as follows:—"If he resist a Japanese officer who in the performance of his duty seeks to arrest him for this or any other offence against Japanese laws, he is equally guilty of a serious and aggravated offence. Nor will it avail any one to plead that he did not know the persons arresting him to be in the lawful execution of their office, as a ground of exemption from the penalty attaching to such offence."

This we conceive to be tantamount to placing in the hands of Japanese officers the power to arrest British subjects, not only for this, but for other infractions of the Japanese laws, which we are all in the habit of every day committing—such as riding on horseback, wearing a forbidden dress, or standing up while a high functionary passes.

We must respectfully, but most strongly, insist on the fact that no Japanese official has any authority in any way to interfere with a British subject—certainly not to arrest him without a warrant from the Consul for such purpose. Even in Great Britain, or any other European country, no government official can arrest a man without a special warrant—except in the actual commission of a crime; and from the evidence we have had of the manner in which the Japanese officers treat a foreigner, when taken, we feel most strongly that if the slightest encouragement be given to them in their illegal seizures of foreigners' persons, not one of us can consider that his life is for one hour safe.

We therefore sincerely trust that, so far from its being placed in the power of irresponsible and untrustworthy agents, to arrest for pretended crimes the persons of British subjects, it may be most strongly impressed on the Japanese Government, that the British Consul alone has the power to order the arrest of any British subject and that, for any of such disgraceful and premeditated assaults as we have recently seen, they will be held responsible, and heavily liable by the British Government.

With no less regret do we observe the manner in which you have referred to the carrying of fire-arms by foreigners, and can only sincerely trust that your words have conveyed to us a wrong impression of your meaning.

Can it be said that—"there is no apparent danger to justify this practice"?

Look back upon the past eighteen months spent here. In September 1859, there was indeed no apparent danger—all was quiet—all seemed peaceable; yet were we startled from our false security by the base assassination of two defenceless, inoffensive men by these treacherous and bloodthirsty people! Was it *then* provocation and irritation that led to this murder?

In February we received an almost still more dreadful warning, and within a few weeks we have had these recalled to our minds by an impressive and significant ceremony.

We cannot forget all this, and we feel that the very fact of the Japanese, whether officials, or followers of the princes, or whoever may be these assassins, being now well aware, that all foreigners, go about armed, has greatly contributed to the comparatively long interval of security we have experienced.

Nor must it be forgotten that every Japanese official, of whom so large a portion of the natives around us consists, and even servants and some of the lower classes, are at all times armed.

How is it possible to discriminate between the lawful officer of justice and the secret assassin, if to the former is granted the power of arresting and illtreating British subjects for alleged and fictitious misdemeanours! and why should our Consul and representative designate the necessary precaution of a whole community for the safety of their lives, as an "irritating, provocative, and ostentatious display"?

It is a patent fact that the Government officials, with whom in our business relations we come in contact, have repeatedly given us warning to be most careful during the visits of any of the Princes and their followers to this place, and have positively declared their inability to protect us against their retainers, whose hostility to foreigners is but too well known. No instance has yet occurred of the misuse by a British subject of the arms he think necessary to carry, and we do not conceive that the jealous and slanderous misrepresentations of these treacherous officials should be deemed sufficient to invalidate all faith and confidence in the discretion and calmness of an Englishman, at least till some more decided evidence be adduced of want of judgment on our part, or of good faith on theirs.

With regard to the expression in your circular that "it has come to the knowledge of the Japanese Government that furious riding in the streets of Yokuhama and other crowded thoroughfares" is a common practice among foreigners we regret that such a remark should be in any way called for, and we certainly cannot allow that it is actually a common practice. At the same time careless riding in crowded thoroughfares may have taken place, and we feel assured that your Notification will be sufficient to prevent its recurrence.

We concur with your observations as to our Chinese servants riding, and have expressed a very strong opinion on the subject, and shall take every precaution against a repetition of this.

We have commented now upon all the points mentioned in your circular—we trust respectfully—and though we have felt it necessary strongly to protest against portions of it we beg you to believe that it has been in no spirit of hostility or opposition to yourself. On the contrary we are most willing to do everything in our power to lighten the onerous duties of what we feel is a most difficult position, and we are all most ready to bear witness to the prompt and energetic assistance we have always received when requisite. At the same time we have felt that there were two most important points in your Circular against which we were bound to protest; or at least, if we have misinterpreted your meaning, to request an explanation—namely, the liability of us all to arrest by Japanese officials at any time and *for any offence against Japanese laws*—and your prohibition of wearing revolvers in the daytime, which we consider absolutely necessary.—We have, &c.

A. J. Macpherson.
Henry E. Bush.
W. G. Aspinall.
H. J. Hooper.
John B. Ross.
C. T. Elmstone.
W. Kemptner.
Samuel Maine.
Fred. H. Bell.
Thos. Tatham.
Thos. Howell.
J. S. Barber.
Thos. Baker.
B. Telge.
Gilbert Henderson.
Thos. M. Holme.
James B. Macauly.
J. Birdseye.
H. J. Willgoss.
Alex. Michie.

To Captain F. Howard Vyse,
H. B. M.'s Acting-Consul,
Kanagawa.

(Copy.) British Consulate,
No. 141. Kanagawa, 13*th December*, 1860.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Instant, protesting against the terms of a notification issued from this Consulate on the 5th, of this month.

I have given careful consideration to all you have seen fit to urge; and although I do not feel called upon to enter into a long discussion on points of law with those under my Jurisdiction, I am quite willing to show that the action, taken in all that concerns your interest or security is just and reasonable, and that I am not less bound than you are yourselves to act in accordance with the law, and the Treaties under which all Foreigners reside in Japan. Your observations bear chiefly on two points, in which you conceive erroneously,—as I hope to satisfy you:—firstly, that I have misconstrued the obligations of the Law as it affects you, under the Treaty of Yedo and the Queen's Order in Council; and 2ndly., that your interests and security are damaged by the requirements made upon you, in the notification.

Quoting the Order in Council, you state that no act done by a British subject can be taken to be a crime, misdemeanour, or offence, which—if done in England—would not be punishable by law; and then apparently you draw the inference that you may violate any laws of Japan, with impunity, provided the particular act or law violated, could not be shown to be contrary to the law of England. To carry out this argument to its legitimate conclusion it would follow, that the government of Japan, has made a Treaty, by which Foreigners are privileged to come within their territory and outrage or trample under foot all laws and customs of the country, which may not happen to be in accordance with those of another race or nation; and to do so wholly regardless of the obvious inconvenience and danger to society, by an immunity which not only would expose the laws of the State to continual infraction,—but must unavoidably expose its government to degradation in the eyes of their own subjects, to the subversion of all order.

Can it for a moment be supposed that the high contracting parties, on either side, ever contemplated this as the necessary or legitimate consequence of the Treaties? Is there any nation on which such an obligation could be imposed, except as the result of utter defeat and conquest; or would any government listen to proposals for a Treaty declared to have this object, or by any possibility calculated to have this effect?

The monstrous nature of the result to which such a claim as you now put forward, would necessarily lead is enough to negative it. It is one which in effect would leave the Japanese government not only powerless against the infraction of their laws and customs, but make the presence of Foreigners one continued outrage to those feelings of self respect and independence, which a high-spirited people, long isolated from the rest of the world,—like the Japanese, are most prone to exaggerate.

It is quite clear such a position would be wholly untenable and nothing could possibly be more disastrous to Foreigners, than a pretension to maintain it.

Let us rather turn to the consideration, of what is the position of Christians in Infidel countries. Such as it is, we owe to a concession, on the part of their rulers, of a sovereign and absolute *right of Jurisdiction, within their own territory*, and this by a fiction of *exterritorality*. It is in a word, what that of a duly accredited public Minister of a Foreign State at the present day, is in all Europe. I presume you will scarcely desire, that your privileges should be greater, or your immunities from local jurisdiction more ample. Still less can you suppose it was the aim of the British Treaty to place you in any higher position, in furtherance of its declared objects of amity and commerce.

What is the position of such a Minister in Europe?

He is not *justiceable* to the Tribunals of the country in which he resides, whatever crime or offence he may be charged with. Neither are you. By the tribunals and laws of his own country alone can he be made amenable to justice; This also is your case. But do you from this infer that a Minister is at liberty to violate the laws and outrage the customs of the country in which he is permitted to reside—because, these may have no counterpart in his own? The result of any such pretension,—if he escaped being stoned or slain in the streets, by the people he thus outraged, would simply be—that the government of the State would require and enforce his immediate departure, out of the country, as incompatible with the public peace, and refuse to allow him to return. And they would do this, in the exercise of a right, which has never been disputed between nations.

That is the remedy against the abuse of a privilege conceded, only for just and reasonable ends.

So, if even a Minister in Europe with all his recognized immunities, is found risking the lives of native subjects, or endangering the peace, his arrest, however temporary, is a liability he will assuredly incur by reason of his own acts, for the law of self preservation confers rights upon States, as well as individuals. The laws and customs of Japan then, even when not similar to our own, must be respected, when they involve no sacrifice of Treaty rights or interests.

You can claim no right, wilfully to violate them, to the prejudice and contrary to the remonstrances of the government. And if you do, it is impossible to deny their right in return, to demand redress and if persevered in, your deportation; because such conduct would be manifestly the abuse, and not the proper use of the privileges, conceded by Treaty, for quite other objects.

To apply this to shooting at this Port and the riding of Chinese servants, the one is contrary to the dictated law and the other to the custom of Japan:—The first is no less contrary to the law, in England, where no one is permitted to shoot, without a government license. To do so, is to commit a punishable offence. Here the government refuses, for reasons which it deems good and sufficient to give such license,—so also, as you must be aware, no one can trespass over the land of another in England, without committing an actionable offence. Yet both these acts, I repeat, have been deliberately committed by divers Foreigners, British and others, in spite of distinct warning in Official Notification. The riding of Chinese servants is precisely one of those sumptuary laws to which you refer (and which law, be it observed *en passant*, the Japanese have not hitherto at least expressed any desire to enforce). Two Japanese have been only lately, in successive days, ridden over and either killed or grievously injured. Are such things to be tolerated,—and if not, where is the remedy? You will say—arrest the offenders and punish them. Who is to arrest them? Foreign Powers keep no police in Japan. And the servants' masters, will not it seems exercise proper control, or they never would have suffered them to career about on horseback.

Both the offenders in the resent cases have escaped identification and punishment. And so it will be nine cases out of ten,—even if the Japanese were urged to be more vigilant and resolute. So it was with shooting. How were the offenders to be identified? Reiterated complaints were made by the Japanese Government that guns were levelled at the officers by Foreigners when the former sought the means of identification. At last the attempt to secure this, led to an event which does more to endanger the security of life and property, than any of the acts of which you show yourselves so sensitive, and so anxious, lest they should curtail your legitimate freedom of action. But in point of fact, what you are really contending for is the right to put aside all effective effort on the part of the Authorities of the Country to maintain respect for such of their Laws as the Foreign Ministers recognise of general obligation and they themselves deem most essential to preserve intact. For it is obvious, that if any Japanese Laws are to be upheld as against Foreigners in Japan, the local Authorities must have some power of arresting those who are engaged in committing offences. This you yourselves admit in some degree and such authority cannot be denied them; neither in justice nor reason. It has in fact always been conceded in all countries where similar privileges are granted, as those stipulated for here. This may be indiscreetly exercised and like most other things is liable to abuse; but so far as this port is concerned, it will be my duty to use every exertion to provide against both the one and the other; not to protest against the reasonable and proper use of such provisional authority.

It only remains to reply to your remarks on the prohibition to carry ostentatiously about the person revolvers and other fire arms during the day. I am constrained to differ from you—both as to the alleged necessity for this practice, and its utility. The assassinations you refer to were *after* sunset.

The only two murderous attacks which have taken place in the day time (both at Yedo) were cases where it was notorious the parties attacked invariably carried revolvers. Each of them had one or more in their belts with loaded barrels at the very moment that one was thrust through the body by his assassin, and some months later when another was wounded by a sword cut. If the arms they carried were not provocations, at least it is evident they were no protection against attack. And any immunity from such attempts on life at Yokohama, during the last six months, I believe to be attributable to quite other causes than the display of revolvers. I would fain hope that those among you, who most desire the establishment of amiable and permanent relations in this country, will see, upon reflection, that nothing can so little tend to this object, as an open disregard of the laws and customs of the Japanese, or a belligerent and offensive attitude of perpetual menace. They who would live in peace and security in foreign countries must even have regard to the prejudices of a people as well as their laws, and established customs. When you speak of sumptuary laws, which might be rendered obligatory upon you, in a manner at once vexatious and injurious, I think you may fairly be called upon to wait until you have experience of any such attempt. No Japanese law can be *enforced* against you by legal process, except with consent of the British Authorities, and by their action you may reasonably be required therefore to show that one such law, contrary to your true interests, and the reasonable exigencies of the Government of the country has been admitted as binding and obligatory. You come here for trade, you come as the pioneers, and in some sense as the representatives of British Commerce and Nationality; but if you come with muskets and bayonets, or revolvers, as the proper implements of a mercantile pioneer, you come under conditions never contemplated in the Treaty, and under conditions, let me finally observe, much more likely to provoke collision, than to conduce to the only object for which your right of residence in Japan was sought. If conflicts should unfortunately result from any want of due consideration for the national peculiarities of an Eastern race, and a wilful violation of laws or customs, which do not interfere with the full enjoyment of all the Treaty rights necessary to the prosecution of peaceful and commercial objects, you will be disowned, alike by the people and the Government of your own country, neither of which will consent to be dragged into a long and doubtful war for the sake of supporting a few individuals in overriding the laws, customs, or even the prejudices of a whole nation, in matters indifferent, and contrary to the best interests of both parties.

Against such a contingency, it is my duty, as, I know it to be the determination of Her Majesty's Minister at Yeddo, to guard by every means and therefore I have told you in my notification, and must again repeat,—you may not shoot because the Law of Japan forbids it and your own Laws bear out the prohibition which the government refuses to license. You may not carry revolvers at your belt between sunrise and sunset, while engaged in the peaceful occupation of a Merchant, buying or selling,—because, while it fails to give the protection you seek to secure and there is reason to believe it tends directly to provoke a breach of the peace in many cases and the very danger you apprehend. And lastly Chinese servants under the protection of the British flag must not be allowed to ride down Japanese in the Streets and therefore must not ride at all; because it is in the first place an unnecessary and motiveless violation of the laws and customs of the country and in the second place because by such absolute prohibition alone, the danger is to be effectually averted.

I trust you will receive this full answer to your letter as a proof of my desire to show you that any action on my part has had your security and welfare in view and is not an arbitrary exercise of authority.—I have, &c.,

(Signed,) F. HOWARD VYSE,
H.B.M.'s Actg. Consul for Kanagawa.
To Messrs. A. J. Macpherson,
H. Bush,
W. J. Aspinall, *and others.*
Yokohama.

A boat belonging to a foreign house of this place going up the river with a remittance, before any notification about passports had been issued, was stopped by some Imperialists and searched, as they pretended for arms, thus ascertaining where the money was. In the evening when the boat stopped for the night, she was attacked by 5 or 6 boats full of men; the foreigner in charge was knocked overboard and supposed to be drowned, and one of the crew was severely wounded. They then took the boat away and took away all the money they could find, going direct to the places where they had seen it when searching the boat in the morning, thus clearly showing it must have been done by the same parties. They took what other things they fancied, and then sent her off again. The foreigner was picked out of the water by some countrymen, and when the boat came back, after being pillaged, he went on board and at once returned here and related what had happened. The case has been laid before the Consul.

The following letter comes opportunely as the Annual Meeting of Land Renters will take place soon, and the Municipal Council, to whose attention we recommend the subject, will be able to introduce it into their Report.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Mr. Editor.—They say this is a *Model Settlement.* It may be in some points, but it has its faults.

In a late number of your valuable periodical, you mentioned the *go-a-head* determination of the *model settlers*, in the way of country roads, for the express delectation of themselves and the *model settler*-esses; and I am, as who is not, glad to see that at length affairs seem to be in train for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. I think in the same paper you hinted at the want of good drainage in this Model Settlement, and it is on this subject that I would propound a few suggestions.

First—though—let us see what we want this drainage for, irrespective of sanitary questions which are merely arguments in favour of a *good* system.

The main end to be accomplished by drains, is to get rid of surface water. Other little matters are usually otherwise disposed of in China. If however sewerage be an object, it is attainable by the same means with the slightest modification.

We are planted, and vegetate here in a marsh,—consequently there is little or no fall for water towards the river (the great natural sewer.) We are liable to inundation by high tides,—which would of course increase the quantity of surface water Our soil is a clay, through which water percolates but slowly. Hence no system of simple surface drainage is of use. Our foundations are shaky, and insecure, and we see, that from this cause, our buildings are liable to come to grief; much more uncertain therefore would be any extended scheme of sewerage with carefully calculated gradients. For instance, might not the upper end or any part of our drain sink and form a pool which would puzzle even the Municipal Council? Besides, when we look at the excessively level nature of the ground, we find there would be hardly sufficient slope in a long drain, say one from the head of the Mar-loo to the Yang-king-pang, to enable even clean water to run freely over the numerous inequalities which would necessarily be in its lower surface; to say nothing of those whoich would arise from an accumulation of filth.

Altogether we seem to be in a dilemma, and I would now point out what seems to me to be the best way of getting out of the difficulty.

Let us look at our possessions.

We have, many stray creeks to the west of this Settlement.

We have, a Soochow Creek, which, I hear, is influenced by the tides.

We have, thank goodness, tolerably straight, though rather narrow streets, running from west to east, which are also *rather* dirty in ordinary weather, and rather more than *rather dirty* in extraordinary weather.

Now, what we are to do with these possessions?

Let us build under each of these streets, running from west to east, a main drain, whose floor shall be about level with mean water mark.

Let us connect all the north and south streets with these mains by means of brick surface gutters and sinks.

Let us dam up any stray creek that may be handy about the Race Course, in such a way, that it may form a reservoir filled at high water from the Soochow Creek, and from which communication with the creek may be cut off by means of a door, which for the sake of distinction we will call A.

Let us connect this with the main drains so that water may be admitted to, or cut off from them at pleasure by another door, say B.

Let us, at or near our little reservoir, build a little house for an intelligent little Chinaman, *or two*, it the Council be in funds, who shall be allowed to live there, if they will promise, always to open gate A as soon as the tide is level with the water in the reservoir, and to shut it as soon as it begins to fall; and to open gate B as soon as the tide has fallen a little, and shut it as soon as gate A is opened.

Now then let us see how we stand. All water, &c., &c., runs into the main drains, which are are open at the bund. At high water these mains are filled by the tide, and empty themselves as the tide falls.

Observe however, (there is no deception), Chinaman No. 2, when he pulls the strings of gate B, Chinaman No. 1, having previously accomplished his function, '*Open Sesame*'! and enter water from Reservoir into main Drains!

Great commotion of Eels, Frogs, *Ticklebacks*, and other small fry, and disgust of China refuse generally!!

Grand 'pas de charge' and exeunt omnes into Wang-poo!!!

Apologizing for this trespass on your time and space. I enclose my card and remain—yours very sensitively,

D. R. A. I. N.

Want of space prevented the following letter from appearing in last issue.

Shanghai, 10*th Jany.*, 1861.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—I was glad to hear the subject of further Church accommodation introduced by the Revd. John Hobson on Sunday morning last; there cannot be a doubt, for a moment, that the necessity of it just now, is most urgent; at the same time however I do not go the whole way with our highly esteemed pastor, when he states that we require an entirely new edifice. No, my idea is, that by the judicious enlargement of the present building, we could have full and ample Church space for the community here. I think the matter most feasible, and should propose that it be carried out thus. That the Church be lengthened 50 feet, and that there be two wings added, in form of a cross, and of size &c. in keeping with the other portions of the building, and in these wings that there be galleries, which with the exception of the front pews, *be free.* With this arrangement, *very large Church* space could be accomplished, the present building, would be much strengthened, enabling it to last for very many years to come, and the cost of the improvements would be comparatively speaking small. Of course the Tower must come down, and a much stronger one be erected in its place, the present one being in a very bad state, and totally insufficient for the great weight which it now bears. I again say my proposition is most feasible, it is however for the community to decide, and I do not put forth the above plan or suggestion, from any niggardliness, or short-sighted policy on my part, but the chances are that this settlement in a few years hence, will be so greatly extended, that one or more smaller Churches will have to be built, to accommodate those who reside at a distance.

As a well wisher to Shanghai, and its future prosperity, Mr. Pickwoad's letter together with that from Mr. Smith of Melbourne, Australia; regarding the introduction of Gas into this settlement, published in your paper of January 5th, gave me much gratification. Mr. Pickwoad deserves the best thanks of this community for the trouble he has taken in the matter, the establishment of a Gas Company here, would be about the greatest boon (next to good water) that could be conferred on the place. Neither Mr. Pickwoad nor the Revd. Mr Hobson are however, the first to moot this subject, as it was suggested together with other improvements, by a gentleman now in Shanghai, many years ago, but who did not attempt, nor was he in a position to take action in the matter; but better late than never, and it will be most gratifying to see it carried out at last, and most easy will it be of accomplishment, and I would say delay no longer, but form a Company at once About 60,000 taels would be sufficient, I should think, under prudent and careful management, and direction; and in shares of 100 taels each. And shareholders may rely upon it, that they will get a good return for their money, not for the first year or two, but certainly afterwards.

There is an opening for another project here, and one which I am convinced would pay handsomely, besides, being of the utmost value to the trade of the port. It is the establishment of a Local *public* Company, having a line of steamers for service between this and Han-kow. The line will be found most essential to the best interests of all, as it would combine all the desiderata necessary, viz: vessels of great carrying capacity, with speed, comfort, and *safety*; and such boats as I would suggest, are the only kind of craft suitable (in my opinion) to the navigation of the Yangtsze Kiang river. Four steamers at least would be required; paddle wheel, of a kind between an American river boat, and an English sea-going steamer, in order to contend against the heavy weather frequently met with outside Woosung, these' vessels should be enabled to carry about 1,000 tons, measurement goods, steam very fast, with good passenger accommodation, and to draw when loaded, not more than about eight feet water. Boats such as the above could be built I doubt not, by Napier, or the Thomsons of Glasgow, for say £30,000 each; it would therefore require a Company of not much less than £150,000 Sterling, to carry out the undertaking in a complete and satisfactory manner. The above would be the most efficient method of communicating with Han-kow, and of opening up the trade upon this great river, and could not fail, if well conducted, of being a most profitable speculation to all concerned in it.

Before I close this letter, there is one other matter I should like to call attention to, and which is important; it is, that, where the Beacons are below Woosung, there should be a permanent Light-house erected. Nothing could be of greater use, the Shipping trade of this port is enormous, and will doubtless shortly be largely increased by the further places opened to us, by the late Treaty. It is quite surprising to me that our influential local Insurance Offices, have not taken this matter in hand long ago, I am sure were they to do so, Lloyds would eventually assist, as also would the P. & O. Company (?) and it could not but be to their own ultimate benefit. The matter could however be accomplished in another way, viz: by the Customs, they levying a *small* tonnage rate upon all foreign vessels entering the river, to meet the expenses; but in whichever way it be carried out, it certainly should be delayed no longer.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space.—I remain, your obdt. servant.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Dec. ARRIVED.
1—Alfred Hermann, (Old. sch.), Brumer, S'hai.
2—Marie Phillipine, Ham. sch.), —— Tien-tsin
3—Theodore & Julia, Dan. bg.). Lotenzen, Amoy

Dec. DEPARTED.
30—Maria, (Br. str.), Sullivan, Shanghai.
Jany.
1—St. Theodosius (Russ. str.), Kohler, S'hai.
2—Kestrel, (H. M. gun-bt.), Huxham, do.
3—Faust, (Ham. sch.), Thuren, Hongkong.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Stade, (Han. bg.). Snipe, (Br. bg.). Gazelle, (Br. sch.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this Mail.

1206—A Cruise in the Pacific, by Capt. Fenton Aylmer, 2 vols.
1207—The Tommiebeg Shootings, by Jeans.
741—Anecdote Biography, by J. Timbs.
720—The Autobiography of a Seaman, by Dundonald, 2nd vol.
742—Recollection of the Druses, by Carnarvon.
1981—Hopes and Fears, Novel, 2 vols.
1982—Wearing the Willow.
1983—The Valley of a Hundred Fires, 3 vols.
2612—The Wits and Beaux of Society, by Grace and Philip Wharton, 2 vols.
2613—Strange Adventures of the Gooroo ·imple.
2614—The Englishman in China.
2615—Les Deux Jeunes Filles Lettrées, 2 vols.
2616—Redemption Draweth Nigh, by Cumming.
379—Faithful for Ever, by C. Patimore.
2703—Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith.

Shanghai, January 4th, 1861.

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WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
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New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

NOTICE.

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12jy London, May, 1860.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Jan 11	Pioneer [H M cs.	-st.-slp.		Reilly	Kanagawa	Jan 5		
.. 11	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thomson	do	.. 5	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	Mary R. Mitford	B. brig	819	Leadley	Fuchau		do	A. R. Tilby
.. 12	A Rus. Men-of-War							
.. 12	Vision	A. ship	1041	Crowell	Cardiff	July 25	Coals	Chartered by H M Govt
.. 12	Granada	B. str.	678	Hazelwood	Nagasaki	Jan 7	Sundries	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O. Agt
.. 12	Snake	H M str		H. Harvey	Chusan	.. 6		
.. 14	Henry Ellis	B. ship	344	Baillie	Kanagawa	Dec 27	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 14	Elizabeth	B. ship		Samson	Hongkong	.. 5	do	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 14	Templeman	A. bark	412	Bird	Nagasaki	Jan 7	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 16	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 12	do	Dow and Co
.. 16	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	do		do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 16	James Lemon	B. bark	487	Macaulay	London		General	Lindsay and Co
.. 17	Theodore & Julie	Da. bg	174	Lorenzen	Ningpo		Sundries	Dow and Co
.. 17	Burgermeister Duckwitz	B. bark	327	Miesegades	Hongkong		do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	St. Theodosius	Rus str	312	Kohler	Ningpo	Dec 15	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 17	Sabrina	B. brig	236	Pike	Amoy	.. 27	Sugar	Turner and Co
.. 17	Horatio	A. ship	460	Palmer	Fuchau	Jan 2	Sundries	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 17	Japan	B. ship		Warden	London	Aug 1	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 17	Rajah	B. str.	390	Randall	Hongkong	Jan 4	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O. Agt
.. 17	Alma	Da. bg	177	Bang	do	Nov 2	Sundries	Siemssen and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Jan 12	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Browne	N'saki&K'gawa	Sun., &c.	*W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent*
.. 13	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyall	Nagasaki	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	Spray of the Ocean	B. ship	805	Slaughter	Fuchau	do	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 13	Peregrina	N.G.sch	101	Shoemeek	Hongkong	do	Meynard, Cousin & Cie
.. 13	Pioneer [H M cs.	-st.-slp.		Reilly			
.. 14	Cornelia L. Bevan	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 15	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 15	Emma	B. schr	110	West	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Captain
.. 15	Neva	B. schr	133	Hayman	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 15	England	B. str.	746	Dundas	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 15	Roebuck [H M	sc.st sl.		Marten			
.. 16	Queen of May	B. bark	314	Frazer	Nagasaki	do	Dow and Co
.. 16	May Queen	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Ningpo	do	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Imogen	B. brig	195	Dixon	Hkong & W'poa	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Nankin	A. schr	252	Peterson	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
.. 17	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	496	Jones	Kanagawa	do	Russell and Co
.. 17	New York	B. ship	336	Kœnig	Ningpo	do	A. R. Tilby

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Attalante	H M steamer ..	..	..	..	Southey	..
Banterer (90)	H M gun-boat ..	3	..	..	Lieut Franklin	60
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat ..	..	..	..	Lieut Creasy	60
Centaur	H M st-sloop ..	6	..	..	Elphinstone D'O D'A Aplin	540
Cooper	H M steamer ..	..	..	..	Lieut G D Broad	130
Dove (57)	H M gun-boat ..	3	..	..	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat ..	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Havoc	H M gun-boat ..	..	..	..	Lieut. C. Fairholme	60
Snake	H M dispt-boat	..	..	..	H. Harvey	160
Waterman (58)	H M steamer ..	3	..	..	L Brine	40
Alarme	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Comte d'Osery	..
Entreprenante	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Desvaux	..
Forte	H I M frigate ..	..	..	..	Butel	..
Garonne	*H I M st-frigate*	..	..	..	E Protet Flag-ship of Rear-Adml Protet	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Imperatrice Eugenie	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Jura	H I M steamer	..	..	..	L-ps.	..
Loire	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Jousland	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
Nièvre	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Rhin	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Aigueir	..
Rhône	H I M st-transport	..	..	..	Picard	..
Saïgon	H I M st-aviso ..	..	..	..	Lieut de Vautré	..
Japanese	H I R M st-trans.	..	..	..	Scott	200
Boyarin	H I R M corvette	11	..	160	Maydell	200

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Sea Park, 21st June; Bio Bio, 17th Aug.; Hartaway, 30th do; Geo. Washington, 4th Oct.; Antagonist 19th do.; Sir R. Abercrombie, 7th Nov.; and Ziba, 21st do.

Liverpool—Sillery, 11th May; Connecticut, 15th June; Queen of England, 21st do.; America, 3d July; Geo. West, 10th Aug.; Benares, 23d do.; Potosi, 13th Sept.; Recruit, 6th Oct.; *John Norman*, 10th do.; Coromandel, 20th do.; Egëan, 5th *Nov.*; and Allison, 17th do.

Cardiff—Adalator, 8th Aug.; Juliana, 14th do.; Cornelius, Sept. 5th; Anna Maria, 6th do.; Amelia, 9th do.; Constance, 21st do.; William Darley, 30th do.; Imperial, 18th Oct.; and Granger, 7th Nov.

Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept.
Newcastle—Louise, 5th Oct.; and Adriatic, 11th do.
Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June.
Queenstown—Victor Emanuel, Aug. 31st.
Shields—Naval Brigade, 14th Nov.
Gibraltar—Energy, Aug. 14th.
Cowes—Eloise, 24th Oct.
Newport—Pacific, 16th Nov.
Rio Janeiro—Pescatore, 21st Oct.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	3	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	20	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	25	25 & 26	27 & 29	..	3
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	17	12 & 17	14 & 17	19 & 21	17 & 18
1861	Monthly	1 & 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Agra	Dec 18	B. ship	714	De St. Croix	H I M Government		
Alma	Jan 17	Da. bg	177	Bang	Siemssen and Co		
Anne Reddin	Dec 15	B. ship	429	Moss	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Argo	Dec 18	Rus. sh	800	Nordberg	H I M Government		
Armistice	Jan 9	B. bark	358	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
Avalanche	Dec 10	B. ship	692	Stott	James Hooper	Swatow	cld 17 inst
Avonvale	Dec 20	B. bark	307	McLaren	H. Beng-tee	Ningpo	13th inst
Bacchante	Dec 11	B. ship	717	Cobb	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Benjamin	Dec 6	Fr. sh.	497	Douroux-guilhem	A. R. Tilby	Fuchau	Imdt.
Bertha Köhn	Jan 9	Ha sch	148	Schultz	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Berwick Walls	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Jan 17	B. bark	327	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & M'cao	Imdt.
Caduceus	Dec 20	B. ship		Cass	Dent and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Carthage	Jan 16	B. str	500	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Celerity	Sept 14	Sia. bk	210		A. R. Tilby	Swatow	cld 18 inst
Cæsarowitch	Jan 10	Rus. sh	588	Jorgan	Augustine Heard and Co		
Dora	Nov 28	B. ship	854	Rose	Blain, Tate and Co		
Egmont	Oct 24	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Eliza & Ella	Dec 24	A. ship	799	Lunt	Order		
Eliza Mary	Dec 18	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Elizabeth	Jan 14	B. ship		Thomson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Ellen Masters	Dec 15	B. bark	498	Pearse	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Emma	Jan 4	B. brig	121	Douglas	Dow and Co		
Emperor	Dec 24	B. bark	337	Hodson	Dent and Co		
Eva	Jan 8	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co		
Excelsior	Dec 30	B. ship	682	Faithful	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Gharra	Dec 19	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Glencoe	Dec 13	B. ship	746	Hutton	Dent and Co	London	Early
Gouteur	Dec 19	Pr. sh			Order		
Granada	Jan 12	B. str.	678	Baillie	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Ports	cld 18 inst
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452		Siemssen and Co		
Henry Ellis	Jan 14	B. ship	344	Bird	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Horatio	Jan 17	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co	Kanagawa	Early
James Lemon	Jan 16	B. bark	487	Macaulay	Lindsay and Co		
Japan	Jan 17	B. ship		Warden	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Johanna Kalkmann	Jan 9	Ha. bk	226	Röper	Siemssen and Co		
Kent	Dec 19	B. bark	396	Chapman	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Lady F. Hastings	Jan 3	B. bark	659	German	Wm. Hargreaves	Saigon	20th inst
Lanrick	Jan 11	B. brig	283	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	cld 15 inst
La Foi	Dec 28	Fr. sh		Jarvies	Order		
Lord Clarendon	Jan 3	B. brig	273	Cameron	Birley, Worthington and Co	Nagasaki	cld 17 inst
Louisa	Nov 17	B. schr	95	Snowden	Order		
Madras	Dec 24	Fr. sh.			Order		
Magna Bona	Dec 13	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	
Margaret Dundas	Dec 31	B. bark	341	Fenwick	Augustine Heard and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	Jan 11	B. brig	819	Rowe	A. R. Tilby		
Melbourne	Dec 30	B. bark	594	Martin	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Montpellier	Dec 7	Fr. ship		Job	Order		
Morayshire	Dec 17	B. ship	832	Mathers	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	
Nabob	Jan 10	B. ship	849	Jones	Order		
Nimrod		B. bark	284				
Onward	Dec 19	A. ship	874	Jenkins	Dent and Co	New York	
Oriental	Dec 17	Fr. bk	400	Adlick	Order		
Polynesia	Dec 28	B. ship		Decandoos	H I M Government		
Rajah	Jan 17	B. str	390	Randall	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Rival	Dec 12	A. bark	430	Rouse	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	19th inst
Rosa Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	475				
Rover	Jan 5	A. bark	358	Draper	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Sabrina	Jan 17	B. brig	236	Pike	Turner and Co		
Sea Forth	Nov 27	Sia. bk	300	Cameron	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hongkong	cld 26 ult
Sir Isaac Newton	Nov 5	B. bark	406	Pirouet	Wm. Hargreaves		
Souvenir	Dec 19	Pr. sh	482		Order		
Spiridion	Nov 21	A. ship	1148	Jordan	Frazar and Co		
Sportsman	Dec 8	A. ship	626	Thompson	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
St. Theodosius	Jan 17	Rus str	312	Kohler	Olyphant and Co	Ningpo	21st inst
Syrian	Jan 5	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Templeman	Jan 14	A. ship	412	Leadley	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	23d inst.
Theodore Dill	Dec 21	Swe. bk	434	Flory	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Batavia	cld 16 inst
Theodore & Julie	Jan 17	Da. bg	174	Lorenzen	Dow and Co		
Tung Yu	Oct 17	B ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tzar	Jan 8	A. ship	470	Townsend	Bull, Purdon and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Venezuela	Jan 3	Ha. bk	338	Roth	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hongkong	Early
Vision	Jan 12	A. ship	1041	Crowell	Chartered by H M Government		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Order		
Yang-tsze	Jan 16	B str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	27th inst

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860. *to dates,*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040			1
.. 15	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,295	204	3	2,502			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368		3,188			19
.. 10	Hellespont, str,	330	Hongkong	40			40			
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	69			69			
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,050	399	19	2,468			
.. 5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407		2,316	5		
.. 9	Livingston,	535	do	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	1,085	42	17	1,144			4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	London	1,442			1,442	25		68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	do	1,521			1,521			
.. 29	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	26		7	33			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London	782	2		784			
Nov 4	Imperatriz, str.,	1311	do	1,038	259	18	1,315			
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	do	2,801	40		2,841			
.. 8	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215			
.. 10	Pama Filipina	800	Amoy & Manila	3						
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211			
.. 27	Solent,	732	London	2,304	182	5	2,491	82		
Dec 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571			
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	London	2,647		1	2,648	48	15	29
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334			
Jan 3	Cambalu,	499	London				1,414			
.. 6	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1*st July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70		
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York,	274:66	103	
.. 10	Pursuit,	603	New York,	75:95	65	
Jan 2	Star King,	428	New York,	70:33		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088			2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger,*	698	London,	20,956		31,639	3,024		55,619	114,020	8,472		11,669	22,060	145,359		301,590	357,139
Sept 9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	404,681	20,415	2,393		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
... 12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749				125,389	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,600	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	35,701	5,803		2,434	228	177,000		221,166	407,050
... 9	*Livingston,*	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
... 21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,						59,767									59,767
... 26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	236,399	18,701	504	9,105		265,009	79,337	6,449		13,907	8,583	16,183		124,459	389,468
... 26	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
... 31	*Palmerston,*	397	London,	356,141					356,141	39,787	2,671		977	3,512	5,209		52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatriz,* str.,	1311	London,			36,401			36,401	59,624	6,224		13,464	3,412	13,069	8,880	104,673	141,074
... 7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,333	37,163		267,692	37,976	2,911		2,479	5,068	48,519		96,953	364,645
... 27	*Solent,*	732	London,	366,765			24,728		391,493	76,514	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
... 17	*Congo,*	334	Glasgow,	214,704					214,704									214,704
... 22	*Aerolite,*	911	London,	266,673	9,047		49,033		324,753	134,377	35,174	12,320	8,468	22,091	99,207		311,637	636,390
Jan. 3	*Cambalu,*	499	London,	340,280	8,427	9,760	18,247		376,714	49,370	20,017		1,461	15,428	1,407	11,915	99,598	476,312

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom,*	1174	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,025	194,425		972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish,*	1035	New York,	71.968		3,129	135		75,232	383,752	23,539	2,000	31,823	137,356	126,755	13,745	718,970	794,202
... 10	*Florence,*	1045	New York *vid* Fuchan,			170,855			170,855		1,743	521	476		508		3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit,*	603	New York,	23,585					23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,624		503,688	527,273
Jan. 2	*Star King,*	428	New York,						39,788	264,367	28,533		46,186	18,444	25,747		383,277	423,065

[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday,* by CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]